Highness's Government are not unaware of this plea, and while they have been and always will be open to all reasonable representations in matters of this kind, they cannot overlook the complexity of the problem. Nor can they be oblivious of the limits within which constitutional changes are possible. Since the reforms introduced in the year 1923, a Committee has considered and reported to Government on the changes required in the Rules pertaining to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. This is enough to show that Government are not standing still in the matter. But even if the form of Government is changed, this does not mean the abolition of rioting, as the experience of other countries has amply demonstrated. The form of Government must have relation to deep-rooted conditions of the social structure, and a two-party system or other ready-made constitutional device of an exotic nature, must necessarily be difficult to reproduce in a country with old and heterogeneous civilisations, cultures, and interests. Political phenomena have to be studied not merely in relation to forms of government and law, but in relation to whole groups of social facts which give to Law and Government the spirit that makes them workable. It is a commonplace to-day that societies are not capable of infinite and immediate modification without reference to the conditions which have worked themselves into their structure. Government do not suggest that changes—desired and desirable—should be prevented, but only wish it to be understood that they should have relation to the ascertained conditions of the society to which they have to be applied. So far, in Mysore, there has been no question of wringing reforms from an unwilling Government.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Reviews the Administration Report of the Mysore City Municipal Council for the year 1927-28.

READ—

Report from the President, Municipal Council, Mysore, on the working of the Mysore City Municipality during the year 1927-28, received with his letter No. 816, dated the 3rd November 1928.

ORDER No. L. 4795-8—ML. 150-28-45, DATED 22ND JANUARY 1929.

Recorded.

2. *Constitution.*—The Municipal Council consisted of an official President nominated by Government and 29 Councillors of whom 20 were elected and 9 nominated. The general election of the Municipal Council was held in December 1927. There were 46 candidates standing for 20 seats open to election. Out of 5,385 registered voters 2,894 or 53·7 per cent attended the poll. The Council was constituted for a term of three years from 3rd January 1928, in Government Notification No. L. 3774—Ml. 217-27-28, dated the 27th December 1927. Mr. C. S. Kuppuswami Iyengar continued to be the President till 1st May 1928, when Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer, B.A., took his place and continued throughout the rest of the year.

Mr. M. Ramaswami was elected as Vice-President by the reconstituted Council. This was approved in Government Order No. 4417—Ml. 244-27-2, dated the 2nd February 1928.

3. *Meetings.*—The Council held 24 meetings during the year, of which 17 were ordinary and 7 special. The average attendance of members at the meeting was 21 as against 18 in the previous year.

4. The following Committees worked during the year under report in accordance with the rules framed under Section 46 (*a*) of the Municipal Regulation:—

Executive Committees.

1. Managing Committee.
2. Works Committee.
3. School Committee.
4. Health Committee.
5. Town Hall Committee.
6. Vriddhasrama Committee.

Consultative Committees.

1. Audit Committee.
2. Legal Committee.

5. *Taxes and Fees.*—The levy of drainage cess was brought into force, the rate being ½ per cent on the annual letting value, subject to a minimum of 8 annas and a maximum of Rs. 3 per building.

6. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The total demand for the year under all heads, including arrears of Rs. 83,936 was Rs. 4,51,094 as against Rs. 4,29,731 in the previous year. The increase is said to be mainly due to the new demand under drainage cess and also enhanced demand under other heads.

There was an increase of Rs. 24,152 in the amount collected, the percentage of collection to the current demand rising from 98 to 99·8. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 74,459.

7. *The Incidence of Taxation.*—The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3-9-9 against Rs. 3-5-9 in the previous year.

8. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The total income excluding the opening balance of Rs. 1,16,999 amounted to Rs. 5,19,777 as against Rs. 5,21,714 in the previous year. The total expenditure under all items amounted to Rs. 6,21,862 as against Rs. 4,88,351 in the previous year. The cash balance at the end of the year was very low as compared with the balances at the end of the previous years. This is attributed to increased expenditure incurred, namely, Rs. 83,043 paid on account of the 2/3rds of the maintenance charges of the Vani Vilas Water Works, Rs. 20,430 paid to the Water Supply Department on account of previous year's water rate and Rs. 15,000 contributed towards the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the reign of His Highness the Maharaja. The Municipality had also to meet other liabilities amounting to Rs. 40,000. Their financial position cannot thus be considered as altogether satisfactory. The Municipal Council should take steps to discharge the liabilities and to build up a proper reserve by economising expenditure in all possible directions and recovering the moneys due to them.

9. *Water Supply.*—The Vani Vilas Water Works continued to be under the management of the Public Works Department. Orders were issued in Government Order No. L. 80-85—Ml. 84-26-17, dated the 7th July 1928, approving the recommendation of the Municipal Council to revise the house service connection fees sanctioned in Government Order No. L. 4285-8—Ml. 84-26-6, dated the 4—7th January 1927.

10. *Lighting.*—The total number of Electric lights paid for by the Municipality at the end of the year was Rs. 1,460 and the charges paid to the Electric Department during the year amounted to Rs. 24,417 against Rs. 21,434 paid during the previous year.

11. *Conservancy.*—This was satisfactorily attended to. For the speedy removal of City sweepings and rubbish, one more motor lorry was purchased during the year. Active measures were undertaken to lead the sewage of dwelling houses to the underground system.

12. *Public Health.*—Small-pox broke out in the City about the middle of November 1927, and assumed an epidemic form. Active measures were taken to combat the disease. In all, there were 963 attacks and 663 deaths. The disease subsided about the middle of April 1928. Twenty-three thousand persons were vaccinated during the year.

The City was free from Cholera and Influenza except for one imported case under the former while there were 149 deaths from plague. Anti-plague measures were adopted and disinfection and desiccation of houses were systematically undertaken. A special inoculating officer was appointed and 6,933 inoculations were performed during the year against 3,932 in the previous year.

13. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,57,836 as against Rs. 1,16,313 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance and up-keep of roads and buildings was Rs. 1,02,786 against Rs. 67,105 in the previous year, the increased expenditure being due to the extensive repair of roads, etc.

14. *Public Instruction.*—The Municipality maintained, with the help of a subsidy from Government, 18 Municipal Schools and paid grants to 4 night schools in addition to the grant-in-aid paid to 6 Wesleyan Mission Schools. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 30,279 against Rs. 31,114 in the previous year. The Municipality paid the usual contribution of Rs. 15,000 to Government towards the cost of Primary Education. As the Municipal Council were not prepared to contribute at least 1/3rd of the whole cost of primary education in the Mysore City, the question of transferring the entire control of Primary Education in the City to the Municipality was dropped.

15. *Audit of Accounts.*—The system of pre-audit was continued and the Audit Committee also worked during the year.

16. *General.*—The arrangement of combining the duties of the Trust Board Engineer and Municipal Engineer in a single officer was made permanent in Government Order No. L. 3495-8—Ml. 11-27-43, dated the 16th December 1927. It was directed in Government Order No. L. 5333-5—Ml. 196-26-116, dated 7th March 1928, that half the salary of the Chairman-President and of the drawing establishment be borne by the Municipal Council.

17. The Municipal Administration continued to be satisfactory during the year.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Reviews the Report on the working of the Village Panchayets in the State during the year 1927-28.

READ—

Letter No. C. 1205—28-29, dated the 15—20th November 1928, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the report on the working of the Village Panchayets during the year 1927-28.

ORDER NO. V. P. L. 4713-31—V. P. 32-28-7, DATED 22ND JANUARY 1929.

Recorded.

2. The Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation came into force on the 1st February 1927 and 8,863 Panchayets and 240 hamlets were constituted by the close of the year under review, 19 Panchayets and 11 hamlets alone remaining to be constituted at the end of the year.

3. The number of members elected and appointed to the Panchayets as on the last day of the year was 66,638 and there were 8,719 elected Chairmen in all. It is stated that information is not available for the several Districts as to the Panchayets who have appointed Secretaries, the value of labour contributed, etc. The Deputy Commissioners should see that all the information required is supplied in their reports in future years. The Panchayets met in all 25,664 times. This gives an average of about 3 meetings per Panchayet and is not satisfactory. Some Panchayets held no meetings at all while some others did not meet regularly.

4. The total income excluding deposits and advances amounted to Rs. 9 24,575 of which Rs. 44,470 or 5 per cent was realised from cattle pounds, Rs. 1,35,185 or 14 per cent from grants and contributions, Rs. 6,20,284 or 67 per cent from compulsory taxes and the rest from other items. Mohatarfa taxes heretofore collected by the Revenue Department were abolished throughout the State and in their place Village Panchayets levied the taxes prescribed under section 36 of the Village Panchayet Regulation. Seven thousand nine hundred and ten Village Panchayets collected these taxes during the year under review. Four hundred and thirty Village Panchayets levied taxes under section 37 also and 2,876 Panchayets agreed to contribute